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THE HARTFORD HERALD.

"I Come, the Herald of a Noisy World, the News of All Nations Lumbering at My Back."

Perhaps Your Subscription has
Long Been Due
Notice the Date Opposite Your Name.

VOL. XX.

HARTFORD, KY., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1894.

NO. 41.

Do You Expect to Become a
Mother?
**"MOTHER'S
FRIEND"**
Makes
Childbirth
Easy.
Aunt's Nature, Lessons and Shortcuts.
"My wife suffered more in ten
minutes with her other children
than she did all together with her
last, after having used four bottles
of 'MOTHER'S FRIEND,'" says a
customer.—HENDERSON DALE,
Druggist, Carroll, Ill.
Sent by express, on receipt of price, \$1.50
per bottle, charges prepaid. Book "To
Mother's" mailed free containing valu-
able information. Sold by all Druggists.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
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WILL practice his profession in courts of
Ohio and adjoining counties. Careful at-
tention given to all business entrusted to him.
Office in Republican building.

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in courts of Appeals. Special attention given to
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to Bank of Hartford.

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in courts of Appeals. Special attention given to
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Court. Office 327 West Market street.

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WILL PRACTICE in the courts of Ohio
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given to Criminal Practice, Settlement of
Decedent's Estates and Collections. Prompt
attention given to all business entrusted to
him.

J. R. WILSON,
COUNTY
SURVEYOR
And Notary Public for Ohio County.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to Mine
Surveying. Maps and plans a specialty.
Office with Ringo & Felix, Hartford.

J. H. WHITE

DENTIST,
HARTFORD, KY.

IS PREPARED to do all kinds of dental work
at most reasonable prices. Office over the
Red Front.

SHE BATHED IN BLOOD.

MOST EXCITING AND HORRIBLE
STORY EVER TOLD.

**Fiendish Career of the Countess
Bathori --- Single-Handed
She Killed 650 People
Within Six Years.**

TORTURING YOUNG GIRLS.

(Cincinnati Enquirer.)

It is hardly credible that there lived
at one time a person who, single-handed,
almost unaided and with due delibera-
tion, killed 650 people in six years. Such
a person did live, however, and the
history of the awful crimes has just
been told in a volume now being issued
by a leading publisher of Breslau.

Herr Von Elsbarg, a well-known
writer living in Breslau, has just com-
pleted an exhaustive history of the ter-
rible life of the Countess of Blood, as
she was called, and whose real name
was Elizabeth Bathori, or Bathory, as
some spellings give it. The author
makes his work an interesting psycho-
logical study in the nature of a thrilling
and exciting romance, fortified with
authenticated documents, autographs
of the great criminal and papers from
the state authorities that guarantee
every assertion he makes.

Elizabeth Bathori was the niece of
Bathory, King of Poland, and wife of
the Hungarian Count Nadassy. She
was born in the latter half of the six-
teenth century, and is described as be-
ing a woman of much apparent refine-
ment, slender in figure, delicate in ap-
pearance, exceedingly intelligent, edu-
cated, and possessing all the accom-
plishments of a society lady. Her
crimes were made possible by en-
listing in her service a man servant
and two women, all of whom seem to
have entered into the villainy quite as
readily and with quite as much fervor
as the mistress herself.

The man was frequently employed in
kidnaping young girls in the surround-
ing country when it was found impos-
sible to secure a sufficient number by
other means.

Upon one occasion the Countess,
angered by some breach of duty on the
part of her maid, seized a toilet article
that possessed a sharp point and plun-
ged it into the girl's neck. The blow
was a savage one and it severed the
carotid artery. The blood spurted
forth in a great volume, covering the
hands of the mistress and splattering
her face. The sight seemed to madden
her and arouse a new element in her
nature; she washed her hands in the
blood, and as the girl was prostrate
on the floor, the Countess lifted her
feet to a chair that the blood would
more rapidly flow toward the neck.
This done, she caught the flow in a
vessel that was at hand, and in this
manner she obtained a quantity suffi-
cient to liberally wash her face and
neck and arms. The girl bled to death,
and the Countess discovered that the
awful bath had made her own skin
much whiter and softer than it had
been before.

Beneath the castle, or chateau, were
many dungeons and passages well
adapted to this work that the five had
entered upon, and here one night dur-
ing the Christmas holidays the Countess
spread a royal supper and invited to it
25 damsels from the adjacent districts.
The girls were all selected from the
families of the poorer people there-
abouts, and thus no danger of an invest-
igation was expected. The girls natu-
rally felt honored by the attention thus
shown them, and they were all on hand
at the appointed hour.

The supper was sumptuous, and the
tables were loaded down with rich plate.
The banquet took place in a spacious
hall under ground, the better to give
the participants a novel experience, as
the Countess kindly explained.

At the conclusion of the repast the
maidens were invited one by one to in-
spect the subterranean passages, and
as they went down the corridors with
their guides they were shown into dif-
ferent cells and the doors closed upon
them. When all had thus been dispo-
sed of the work of slaughter began, and
the Countess, with her party, visited
the various rooms. The three servants
fell upon the girls and disrobed them,
while the Count and Countess sat look-
ing on. When they were thus prepared
the Countess, causing them to be held
down that they might not struggle,
drew from her pocket a sharp knife and
delicately on the most sensitive nerves
in the girls, then sliced off bits of flesh,
pierced the eyes and ended the suffer-
ing by cutting the jugular vein or
plunging the knife into the heart. In
each case, however, where the killing

was done, the blood was preserved with
great care.

It was after the death of her husband
that the Countess gave unrestrained
license to her murderous instinct and
made a veritable business of killing.

She had a large mansion on the Blat-
zasse, Vienna, and there, as well as the
Chateau of Orotithe, she carried on her
trade.

Having detected one of her chamber-
maids in the theft of a piece of money
she caused her to be bound down to the
floor with her right hand extended, and
then she heated a bar of iron red hot
and pressed it on the extended
hand of the shrieking maid, and con-
tinued to do this until the hand was
entirely gone.

Upon another occasion the Countess
caused one of her girls to be stood
ende in a boghole of ice-water, and
kept there for four hours, after which
she was clothed in a single muslin gar-
ment which had been soaked in ice-
water, and was tied to the top of a tall
tower that stood at one end of the
chateau while a furious snowstorm was
in progress, and kept there all night.

In the morning the maiden was dead.
The burning of the maid's hand gave
the Countess a new idea in the way of
torment, and soon after we are told
that she had occasion to reprimand her
washerwoman, and she did so by hav-
ing her strapped to the wall and burn-
ing out her eyes, her nose and her
tongue with a red-hot iron. She did
not kill the woman outright after this,
but kept her alive for several days
burning her afresh every hour and
torturing her in many ways that the
author of this volume describes, but
can hardly be explained here.

The demand for victims became so
insatiable that the Countess was forced
to resort to other means than that of
employment in order to procure girls
for her purpose. For this she directed
the man Fierko to go out to the distant
country and kidnap, induce or other-
wise get victims to make a visit to the
chateau. Once there, inside the walls
of the building, the girl was at once
taken to the dungeon and her clothing
taken from her. Then a favorite part
of the Countess was to have a mock
ceremony of marriage performed, the
man Fierko acting as groom, and the
girl receiving the assurance that in
marrying her she would acquire her free-
dom the following day, whereas by re-
fusing she would be committing suicide,
inasmuch as she would in that event be
killed. The couple were then conducted
to a dungeon that was fitted up with
royal magnificence and represented a
bridal boudoir. During the night the
bride would be awakened by the Count-
ess standing by the bed, and who
would plunge a knife into her heart as
soon as she stirred her eyes.

A method that the Countess found
greatly to her liking was to have the
victim suspended by ropes from the
ceiling and then gently pour a vein in
her body and watch her slowly bleed to
death.

Many of the girls were forced to leap
from high places, and if they hesitated
to do so they were pushed off into space.
Many were laid across benches or large
rocks and their limbs broken by the
blows of a heavy iron bar in the hands
of the man Fierko. The Countess
never indulged in any brutal form of
murder; she did her killing in a refined
and artistic manner.

It frequently happened that the vic-
tim was suspended by the feet and al-
lowed to remain in that position until
she died, either from starvation or from
congestion. Five washerwomen em-
ployed in the chateau excited the dis-
pleasure of the mistress by their negli-
gence, and so they were denounced, tied
to posts in the park adjoining the
chateau and whipped with heavy sticks
by the laborers on the grounds until
they died. Finding four of her maids
drinking and laughing when the Count-
ess caused them to be taken to a pool
near by and there dragged through the
water by means of a rope tied around
their necks, and when they were nearly
dead they were taken back to the
chateau and imprisoned in a room that
had no other opening than a door and
a stove-pipe hole; the door was closed
and through the pipe hole a stream of
choking smoke was poured that very
soon put an end to what little life there
was left in them.

Naturally rumors of this criminal
practice at the chateau reached the
public, and while at that time the rights
of the working classes were not much
respected, the stories that were told of
these murders excited some comment
and created a scandal. George Thurso,
Governor of the province where the
Countess lived, and also a cousin of the
Countess, frequently called on his rela-
tive to cease her terrible crimes, warn-
ing her that they would eventually
make trouble and, perhaps, disgrace
for her. But the warning was not
heeded, the acts continued, and finally
even the cousin Governor made up his
mind that it should be stopped by
force.

Learning that his cousin had arranged
for a repitition of her former
Christmas wholesale killing, he took
some officers and went to the chateau,
where he made a thorough investiga-
tion and found in the cellar of the
building 30 young women tied to the
walls without clothes and showing that
they had been horribly maltreated and
in such a manner that the description
can only be imagined. These girls
were to be killed that same night, and
elaborate preparations had been made
for the slaughter. They had all been
told of the fate that befell their pre-
decessors, and they had been shown the
blood-stained floors where the earlier
victims had been put out of the way.

They had been goaded almost to the
verge of frenzy by the story of the aw-
ful death they were to meet, and they
learned from the lips of the Countess
herself the details of the horror cham-
ber in which they were kept.

These girls told the Governor that
they had been there for a month, and
that there had been many more, but
every day one was selected to be killed,
and when the selection was made the
victim met her fate then and there in
the presence of the others. Each day
the Countess would torture them, and
she showed wonderful ingenuity in her
means of doing so. One girl had a
bosom cut off by the Countess, another
had lost her ears, another her nose and
all had been mutilated in other direc-
tions with a devilish perception of
what would give the greatest amount of
pain. One was hanging from the wall by
a great spike and a piece of chain was
placed on the ground in order that the
blood might not be lost.

Elizabeth Bathori was arrested, but
owing to the fact that she was a mem-
ber of the reigning house was not
condemned to death. She was impris-
oned for the rest of her life in the Fort-
ress of Eseg, and her death took place there
on the 21st of August, 1641, after she
had been locked up 31 years. She was
54 years old at her death, and she
starved herself to death.

Her three principal accomplices were
not treated with such consideration.
Fierko received the favor of decapita-
tion, but the two women were burned
alive after having their hands cut off.
They all told the entire story without
hesitation, and, from the evidence they
produced, the authorities learned that
during the preceding six years the
Countess had killed 650 young girls,
and if the Governor had not interfered
as he did, she would have added a score
more to the number that very day.
Whether there was any merit in the
use of blood, as the Countess claimed
there was, cannot be said, but the fact
remains that she was acknowledged to
be the most beautiful woman in the
country. Her complexion was famed
all over the Austrian Empire. She de-
clared that before using this means of
beauty she had been comparatively
plain, and after she was locked up in
human blood, she rapidly deteriorated.

A friend in need is a friend indeed,
and not less than one million of the
have found just such a friend in Dr.
King's New Discovery for Consumption,
Coughs and Colds. If you have
never used this Great Cough Medicine,
one trial will convince you that it has
wonderful curative powers in all dis-
eases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs.
Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that
is claimed or money will be refunded.
Trial bottles free at the drug stores of
Williams & Bell, Hartford, and R. T.
Taylor, Jr., Hartford, Conn. Large bot-
tles 50c. and \$1.00.

Some Important Inquiries.
The 24th of October an immigration
convention, representing the whole
State of Kentucky, will meet in Louis-
ville.

The purpose of the meeting is to set
before the world in their strongest
light the resources of the State and to
invite here a class of intelligent and
thrifty homeseekers, whose coming
would add so much to the business
activity of the State.

Every county in the State ought to
be represented in the convention, and
arrangements are being made to have
Ohio county properly represented.
With this end in view the Commercial
Club of Hartford asks the co-operation
and assistance of every public-spirited
citizen.

That an intelligent and correct state-
ment may be prepared, THE HERALD
presents to each school district in the
county the following inquiries. There
is certainly in each district some one
who will take sufficient interest in this
important matter to prepare and furnish
us with the information which would
be worth so much to the county if
properly put before the world.

Please in supplying be careful to
make your estimates as nearly correct
as possible:

1. How much tillable land is there in
your school district?
2. How much forest?
3. How much of this is timbered with
marketable timber?
4. How much coal land is there in
your district?
5. What is the thickness of the coal?
6. Is the coal being mined?
7. What other natural resources de-
veloped and undeveloped has your dis-
trict?

Answers to these inquiries may be
sent to the editor of THE HERALD and
will insure a proper and accurate state-
ment of what is so important to every
citizen of the county.

Please send in your answers at once.
In answering please give the location
and number of your district.

Some folks will think that Dr. Bell's
Pine Tar Honey is no better than the
common cough remedies until they try
it. Then they will know for themselves
that it's the best on earth.

Guaranteed by Z. Wayne Griffin & Bro., Hart-
ford, Conn. J. Taylor, Cincinnati, Dr. J. P. P.
Routier, V. D. Falkenstein, Chicago, Dr. J. P. P.
Chapman, Canton, W. J. Medford, Point
Pleasant, A. H. Smith, Baltimore, Ky. R. T. Taylor,
Hartford, Conn.

WAGES AND BIG MILLS

ARE GOING UP ALL OVER THE
COUNTRY.

**Unusual Prosperity in Fac-
tories—More New Woolen
and Cotton Mills than
for Years Past.**

OUR DEMOCRATIC TIMES.

[The Textile World.]
These are the bad times, very bad
times, for political wool growers and
calamity howlers. Not only do prices
of domestic wools remain firm, at an
advance of about 10 per cent. above
the McKinley prices of two months ago,
but there is unusual activity in the
woolen and cotton mills.

The Wool and Cotton Reporter de-
votes a page every week to a "Bulletin
of New Enterprises," which, however,
includes mills shutting down. There
used to be more mills shutting down
than starting up; but since the passage of
the "free trade Wilson bill," which was
to "annihilate" the woolen industry, the
record has been a remarkable one—
better than for any two weeks during
the four years of McKinleyism.

For the week ending September 6
the Reporter mentions five new mills,
one of which a cotton mill, to cost
\$150,000, twenty-eight enlargements
and improvements, and twenty mills
starting up, one of which has been
closed nine months and another five
years.

The Providence Worsted Mills, Pro-
vidence, R. I., are now running to full
capacity and on full time and have or-
ders ahead for a period of two months.
The woolen mill at Natick, R. I., is
soon to be operated after a shut-down
of several years. It has been leased
for the manufacture of yarns.

The Gregory Woolen Mill, Wick-
ford, R. I., which is now running on
full time, is crowded with orders for
new goods.

The Stonewall Cotton Mills Com-
pany, Stonewall, Mass., is putting in new
machinery.

The Buddy Thread Company, Wor-
cester, Mass., will erect a 100 by 50
feet dye house, two stories, with boiler
house attached.

The new Dilling Cotton Mills, King-
Mountain, N. C., will be in operation
in about two or three weeks.

The Balto Mills Company, Enfield,
N. H., has enlarged its plant.

The East Pond Manufacturing Com-
pany, Newport, Me., is to add ten
more looms to the woolen mills, which
will give an output of one-third more
capacity than now.

At recent meeting of stockholders
of the Modena Cotton Mills, Gastonia,
N. C., it was decided to put on 70 more
looms and 3,000 spindles.

The Linden Manufacturing Com-
pany, Davidson, N. C., is making plans
for enlarging its mills by the addition
of more looms and other machinery.

A movement is in progress at Toccoa,
Ga., induced by the city council, to
build a \$200,000 cotton factory. For-
eign capital will be interested.

The Pineville Cotton Mills, Pineville,
N. C., have been sold to Stephen A.
Jenks, of Pawtucket, R. I. The mills
will be doubled in size.

The Globe Mill, Clark & Co., proprie-
tors, Augusta, Ga., manufacturers of
yarns, have lately put in forty looms,
and will manufacture drills, sheeting,
etc. They expect to commence opera-
tions in three weeks.

A new mill, the Tuckpahaw, is be-
ing built near Wellford, S. C. It will
be five stories high 300 feet long, and
100 feet wide, with a capacity of 30,000
spindles.

Nearly all the stock (\$100,000) in the
new McIntosh Cotton Mill, at Raleigh,
N. C., has been taken, and the work
on the factory will probably commence
this fall.

About \$25,000 are being expended by
the Kilburn Knitting Machine Com-
pany in enlarging its plant at Martins-
burg, W. V., and erecting a dyeing
plant.

A movement for the establishment of
a knitting mill at Madison, Ga., has
been inaugurated. A proposition from
Col. Becker, of Snapping Shoals, for
the removal of his plant will probably
be accepted.

Ravitts Bros., of Stafford Springs,
are mentioned as having settled with
their disaffected weavers, giving them a
35 per cent. advance in wages. This
advance is more than the Ameri-
can Economy could find in any pro-
posed industry during the first two
years of McKinleyism.

The record is a good one, but that
for the week ending September 18 is
better. During the week there were
fifteen new mills under the hammer
"New Mills." One of the mills men-
tioned is to have 48,000 spindles, and
to be the largest cotton mill in the
south.

Another, for making cotton, wool
and worsted yarn, is to occupy a build-
ing 110 by 300 feet, which structure
alone is to cost \$300,000. "The plans
for the new plant," says the Reporter,
"have been ready for some time, but it
is said the construction of the mill de-
pended upon the settlement of the tar-
iff question." It is located at Philadel-
phia.

ufacture of woolen, cotton, knit hosiery
and silk goods.

Under the column "Enlargements
and Improvements" there are eighteen
mentions. Under the column "Start-
ing Up and Shutting Down" twenty
mills are mentioned as having started
or about to start up. One of these has
been closed since April last, another
over a year, and a third for two years.
All three are woolen mills. Only four
are mentioned as shutting down—one
to make repairs, another for two weeks,
another because of a death, and the
last is running on short time on account
of low water.

If this sort of business goes on until
November, the result of the election
may not be so satisfactory to the Re-
publicans as they have been anticipat-
ing. They must either manage to
keep the mills closed or to keep the
backwoods voters from knowing that
more wheels are turning than ever be-
fore. Can they stay off property until
after election? If the drought had not
lasted two months longer, Republican
prospects would be brighter.

A fine head of hair is an indispensable
element of beauty. Ayer's Hair Vigor
maintains youthful freshness and luxu-
riance, restores to faded and gray hair
its original color, prevents baldness,
removes dandruff and cures scalp dis-
eases. It gives perfect satisfaction.

The Revolution in Religious Teaching.
[President Charles W. Eliot, in Forum.]

The object of religion, and the aim of
its ministers have become wonderfully
different since the American Republic
was established, from what they were
in ancient or medieval times, or even
down to the opening of this century.
The religious of the ancient world had
very little to do with morality. They
were propitiatory and protective. The
Christian religion and its ministers for
the last fifteen hundred years were
chiefly concerned with the consolation
of an afflicted God, the provision of
securities for individual happiness in a
future life, these securities being at-
tainable by persons whose mode of life
in this world has been of questionable,
or even vicious quality, and the offer-
ing of joys in another world as consol-
ation or compensation for sufferings or
evils in this. Since the beginning of
this century a revolution has occurred,
which has been felt in almost every
branch of the Christian church and in
almost every Christian nation, but has
had a broad sweep in the United States.
The primary objects of religion and its
ministers in our day and country are
more and more to soften and elevate
the characters and lives of men in this
world, and to ameliorate the common
lot.

The improvement of character
and conduct in the individual, in
society, and in the nation during this
present life is now becoming the prin-
ciple aim of many churches and their
ministers. By the multitude of the
uneducated there is a general under-
standing that there is no angry God to
propitiate, and that the only way to
secure securities for the morrow, whether
in life or in death, is to do well the
duties of to-day. Religion, by devot-
ing itself to the elevation of human
character, becomes a prop and stay of
free institutions, because these rest ul-
timately on the character of the citizen.

A better family life prevails among our
people than was known to any of the
republics which have perished, or, in-
deed, to any earlier century. Now
family life—under which term may
properly be included all the complex
relations between husband and wife,
and parents and children—is gentler in
this century, and in the coming prin-
ciple aim of many churches and their
ministers. By the multitude of the
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